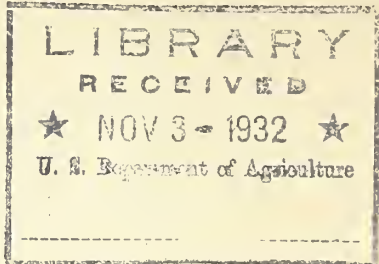


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Amendment No. 11 to Circular No. 70, Revised.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the United States grain standards Act of August 11, 1916 (39 United States Statutes at large, p. 482), I, R. W. Dunlap, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, do make, prescribe, publish, and give public notice of the following amendment to the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, dated July 30, 1920, as revised, under said Act, said amendment to be effective August 24, 1926.

In Regulation 2, Section 23, amend Paragraph (m) to read as follows:

(m) unless issued for an export shipment, a statement of the factor or factors which determined the grade, except in the case of grade No. 1, to which may be added any other factor, or the complete analysis, and for inspections of wheat, oats, feed oats, mixed feed oats, rye and barley shall include the test weight per bushel, whether such factor determined the grade or not, as follows: In the case of oats, feed oats, mixed feed oats and barley the test weight shall be given in terms of whole and half pounds, for which purpose a fraction of a pound when equal to or greater than a half shall be treated as a half, and when less than a half shall be disregarded; in the case of wheat and rye, the test weight shall be given in whole pounds and tenths of a pound;

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
and the official seal of the Department of
Agriculture, in the City of Washington, this
21st day of August, 1926.

(Signed) R. W. Dunlap

Acting Secretary.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I
The first settlement in North America was made by the English in 1607 at Jamestown, Virginia. The colony was founded by a group of men sent by the Virginia Company of London. They were to establish a permanent settlement in the New World. The first year was a disaster, with many deaths due to disease and lack of food. However, the colony survived and grew. In 1619, the first representative assembly was held in Jamestown, known as the House of Burgesses. This marked the beginning of self-government in America.

The Pilgrims arrived in Massachusetts in 1620 on the Mayflower. They were seeking religious freedom and a better life. They established the Plymouth colony. The first winter was harsh, and many died. However, the Pilgrims survived and thrived. In 1629, a larger group of Puritans arrived in Massachusetts, forming the Massachusetts Bay Colony. This colony was more successful than the others, and it became a model for other colonies. The Pilgrims and the Puritans were the first to establish permanent settlements in the New England area.

The Spanish had been exploring the Americas since the late 15th century. They discovered gold and silver mines, which made them rich. The Spanish colonies were ruled by the King of Spain. The Spanish also established settlements in the Caribbean, Central America, and South America. The Spanish colonies were the first to be established in the Americas.

The French also explored the Americas. They discovered the Mississippi River and established settlements in the Mississippi Valley. The French colonies were ruled by the King of France. The French colonies were the first to be established in the Mississippi Valley.



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and the establishment of colonies. The American Revolution led to the birth of a new nation, and the subsequent years saw the expansion of territory and the growth of industry. The Civil War was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The 20th century brought significant social and economic changes, including the rise of the industrial revolution and the emergence of the United States as a global superpower.

The United States has a rich and diverse cultural heritage. The melting pot of different ethnicities and backgrounds has created a unique national identity. The country has produced some of the world's most influential artists, writers, and scientists. The American dream, the belief that anyone can achieve success through hard work and determination, is a central theme in the nation's history. The United States has also played a leading role in the development of modern technology and the space program. The country's commitment to democracy and human rights has inspired other nations around the world.

The future of the United States is uncertain, but the nation's history provides a valuable guide. The challenges of the 21st century, such as climate change and global inequality, require a renewed sense of purpose and leadership. The United States has the resources and talent to meet these challenges and continue to lead the world. The history of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the potential of a free society.